## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Ministerial Movements-Chet by the Way.

THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Eynagogue Worship-The' Injustice of the Press to Jews.

#### PROGRAMME OF SERVICES.

In All Saints' Protestant Episcopal church the Rev. W. M. Dunneil will preach at the usual hours to-day.
Rev. George O. Phelps will ask Allen street Presby-terian church this evening "Why Should the Work

The Rev. William Lloyd will explain to Washington square Methodist Episcopal church this morning how "The Saviour can be Locally Absent and yet Universally Present," In the evening he will speak about "The Esprit de Corps of the Church." At the Free Tabernacie Methodist Episcopal church

the Rev. John Johns will preach this morning and

evening at the usual hours.

"The Frail Bridge, or Judaism to Christianity," will before the

be discussed this morning in Plimpton Hall before the Fifth Universalist Society. Rev. H. L. Hastings, the ovangelist, and Dr. Robert Crook will preach in Sixty first street Methodist Episcopal church to-day.

"The Essential Importance of Immortality" will be

shown by Rev. C. P. McCarthy this morning, and en and Where the Day of Judgment Will Be" this

evening in Bleecker street Universalist church.

Dr. Talmage will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle this morning on "The Recognition of Friends in

Dr. Marvin R. Vincent will preach in the Church of the Covenant this morning, and in the afternoon Rev. Lyman Abbott will deliver a memorial address.

The Church of Our Saviour will have a memorial set

vice this morning, and in the evening Rev. J. M. Pullman will preach about "A Lost Soul."

Rev. S. H. Tyng. Jr., will preach this morning and evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity. A Bible reading will be given in the afternoon by Rev. W.

"The Noble Contention" and "The Simplicity of r Wonderful Cure" will be discussed by Rev. J. D. Herr in the Central Baptist church to-day.

The musical programme of last Sunday will be re-scated to-day in Christ church, with orchestral in-

Flagg will preach morning: nd evening.

Rev. B. E. Backus will minister at the usual bours to-day in the Church of the Holy Apostles.

Services this morning and afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest by the Rev. Dr. Howland, Dr. John Lord will lecture in West Thirteenth street Prosbyterian church this evening on "Mosea" Dr. Burchard will preach this morning on "The Ascension

Bishop Snow will speak about "The Little Horn of Daniel's Vision" this afternoon in the University

"The Beauti us w.4e" and "The Door Shut" will be considered to-day by Dr. Armitage in Fifth avenue

Bapits: church Rev. Mr. Rowell will preach in the Free Baptist burch this evening on "The Trembler."

In the Barlem Universalist church the Rev. J. A. Seitz will preach at the usual hours to-day. Mrs. Bullene will lecture for the Spiritualists this evening on "The Murderer and His Victim in Spirit

Mrs. Stoddard will give materialized demonstrations of Spirit power.

Rev. Dr. M. S. Hutton will preach in Madison ave-

nue Reformed church this morning.

Rev. S. M. Hamiiton will preach in the Scotch Presbylerian church this morning and afternoon.

In St. John's Methodist Episcopal church the Rev. James M. King will preach to-day as usual.
"Lessons from the Life and Death of the late A. T Stewart" will be given to young men in Allen street Methodist Episcopal church this evening by Rev. C. E.

Dr. John Dowling will preach in Fifty-third street

Baptist church this morning and evening.

Rev. J. Spencer Kennard will ask the Pilgrim Baptist church this morning "Shall the Work Go On?" and in the evening he will speak about "The Prodical

The Rev. Dr. Rylance will preach this m the church of St. George the Martyr, Thompson street. Rev. Dr. Crawford will preach this morning in St Luke's Methodist Episcopal church and Rev. W. P. Abbott this evening.

H. Leavitt, and in the evening he will deliver "A Bible Reading" in Stanton street Baptist church. Rev. J. B. Hawthorne will preach morning and even-ing in the Tabernacle Baptist church. Rev. H. S. Hastings, of Boston, will preach this

hurch, and Rev. J. H. Lightbourn this morning.
Willest street Methodist Episcopal church, which wa lo ed last Sunday for lack of a pastor, will be opened

o-day, the church having found a temporary one.

Divine service in the Russian chapel this morning.

In St. Ignatius' Protestant Episcopal church to-day the Rev. Dr. Ewer will continue his hely week series

see the Rev. Dr. Ewer will continue his holy week series of discourses, speaking on the events of Easter.

Rev. W. T. Sabine will preach in the First Reformed Episcopal church this morning, and Rev. Bishop Reinke, of the Moravian church, in the evening.

The Kev. George Howell will conduct Reformed Epissopal Church services to day in No. 29 East Twenty-

Rev. W. W. Andrews will lecture this evening to the

Revivals of the Nineteenth Century."

Rev. W. H. Thomas will preach in Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal church this morning about "New Bottles for New Wine," and this evening about "Hero-ism in Common Life."

ism in Common Life."

At Harvard Rooms Mrz. Amanda Spencer will speak
to-day before the Association of Spiritualista.

Rev. George H. Hepworth will preach this morning
in the Church of the Disciples on "The Holy Ghost in

Our Lives," and in the evening on "The Way to Glory. Mr. Thatcher, of the Hippodrome, will lead the singing, and during the week revival services will be held every evening and short sermons delivered on the sinner's

happiness and heaven.

The Rev. W. T. Egbert will preach in the Wainwright

The Rev. Chauncey Giles will speak in the Sweden borgian church this morning on "The Holy Spirit; What it is, whence it is, what is its office and how it

of discourse at the Christadelphian meeting in Franklin Hall, Jersey City, this morning.

For. E. D. Murphy this evening, at the Mariners'

## CHAT BY THE WAY.

earts of Africa there is a rite called the "brother rite." after it has been performed, if one of the members is n trouble en h of the others say, "It is myself that is n trouble," and hastens to his relief. The general adoption of that kind of heatbenism would do us no

The man who has charity has all the other Caristian virtues. Charity is at the top of the pyramid, and he who possesses it must needs have taken each succes-

The Master never promised that Christians should have no burdens. Lefe has its burdens for all, and there is no way to get rid of them until we pass the Jordan. But when one trusts in God the power to en-dure comes with such abundance that he cries out, "My yoke is easy and my burden is light." The Christain's yoke never galls, but his neck is so nicely fitted to it that he can pull the load with the greatest economy

It is said that a bill has been introduced into the Ohie Legis ature imposing a fine of \$50 for profane

swearing. Whether this means that for \$50 you can swearing. Whether this means that for \$50 you can, as it were, get an annual license to say what you please, or whether it means that only rich men, who carry \$50 bills with them, can indulge in the luxury of an oath, is not clear. If the law is enforced it will be

easy enough to pay off the national debt.

Cardinal Manning has been talking very plainly to
the people of England about their national sin—intemperance. He says that the masses are "without the
sanctities and order of domestic life," and insists that the conventional "drop too much" is the first drop a

The two evangelists, whose tents have been folded up, will be remembered very sweetly for many a year to come. We had doubts about New York when their approach was announced, and left that the whole movement might end in an ignominious hegira. But the earnest determination of Moody and the tender songs of Sankey won all hearts. They came, they saw, they conquered. All alike were charmed—the poor man in the third story, back, and the millionnal e on the avenue. Indeed, the world never saw so many hippodromedaries before, and will not again until these indefatigable missionaries revisit our bienk shores.

We speak of "irregularities" in these polite days, and intimate that a gentleman has "borrowed" funds when intimate that a gentleman has "borrowed" funds when he suddenly determines that his health requires the baliny atmosphere of a foreign country with which we have no extradition treaty. One day when Cardinal Mazarin accused his Archbishop of cheating him at cards the accused replied, "No, Your Excellency, I never cheat; I only make use of my opportunities." There are some men in these days who never let an temporature?" as he appead.

"opportunity" go by unused.

The best rule of Christian conduct is to forgive you, but to forgive yourself for what you have done against your own soul with great hesitation and only judgments of others and too lenient toward ourselves if you want to know what you really amount to go to overstatement, but still his words are better than the words of flattery, if you are bent on self-improvement.

Talmage says that three-quarters of a million of converts have been made by Moody and Sankey. The Doctor has been dreaming of the multiplication table and disdains the slower processes of addition. His computation indicates a wild flight of the imagination. If the evangelists can count up a couple of thousand genuine conversions they will do more than we think possible. If Dr. Talmage reckons his own converts in appointed whose skill in addition can be relied on.

It is hard to keep the adjectives of the English

language under perfect control. They sometimes slip out so quickly and unexpectedly that one is himself astonished at their force and emphasis. We saw a gentleman the other day hit his foot against a sharp stone, and the pain must have been intense for but he said it as though "his heart in that one word be did outpour." We pitted him, and passed on with a and with a feeling that if the same thing should ever happen to us we ought not to be held accountable for the expression of opinion which might immediately

He who is not perfectly satisfied and happy in the friendship of Christ does not deserve to have it. If your religion makes you happy it it is genuine; if it makes you miscrable it is counterfeit.

"Ephraim is a cake not turned" is often quoted to prove that some Christians are only half done. We are apt to forget that there is an equal fault at the other end, and that a man may be also everdone. We have seen some Christians so crusty that we are sure they were not only "turned" and so done on both sides, but turned again and again until the upper crust and the under crust came together.

of Mr. Beecher, as that of other great men has been published. The task will be by no means an easy one. He is one of the few men in the country who has no private life. Everything he says and does is made public by the avidity of reporters and interviewers. We know what he hus for breakfast and at what time he retires at night. His passing remark to a beggar in the street is in type within two hours of its utterance. The color of his clothes and the size of his boess are all known to us. He lives under a microscope, and there is only one little matter that seems to be hidden, and that he will not tell, and the man who writes his private life will not probably be able to find it out.

If Solomon tells the truth it is impossible to have the "oil of gladness" in our old age unless we have the "oil of birch" in our youth. It ought to be remer

the discharge of one's duty Pernaps the following epitaph could be written over nearly every grave. It contains a homely, but a uni-

Here hee the body of Alice Wooden, Longer she wished to live, but cooden,

Jog on, jog on the footpath way, And merrily hent the sule-a; A merry heart goes all the way, Your sad tires in a mile-a.

The Archbishop of Canterbury says that there is not a Bushop on the Bench who accepts the Athanasian creed. And yet Dr. Talt receives a salary of £15,000, with ecclesiastical palaces and a quantity of perquisites because he solemnly agreed that the creed of Athan asins "may be proved by more certain warrants of

asins "may be proved by more certain warrants of Holy Scripture." Consistency, thou art a jewel. Such a crowd goes to hear Spurgeon that he has been trying to coax his regular attendants to stay at home and give others a chance. What a pity that some of our own churches are not near enough to receive the benefit of the overflow! The only secret to this great man's success is his earnestness. He preaches no bet-ter than a dozen other ministers in London, not as elequently or even magnetically as some, but he gives you the impression that if you want to know anything about spiritual concerns he does not guess about them, but is as sure of what he says as though he had spent a summer vacation in the New Jerussiem and investi-gated the matter with great care. There is no power

and a the matter with that of a man who talks be-cause he believes himself what he says.

A very sharp controversy has been going on for some time in Memphis between a Baptist and a Methodist clergyman. Each eloquently insisted that the other was wrong, but the crowd probably insisted that both about the rights of sects. All sects are right that have Christ. He is not confined by the limits of any one's

sm.

There seems to be a quiet sort of unpleasantness in progress between Professor Dwight, who upholds the Advisory Council, and Dr. Dexter, who regards it with suspicion. We have been amused to note how near two gentlemen can get to calling each other hard names and yet not quite do it. They handle their quills very carefully, and, so far, all obtrusive adjectives have been dispensed with. It is perfectly evident that if Christian grace should be withheld for about five min utes an entirely different and more forcible vocabulary would be called into immediate requisition. It is a little difficult to quarrel and keep good tempered all the

Dr. Krauth, of the Lutheran Church, says that the Apostles never "exchanged pulpits" with the Jews or Agans, and therefore he himself will not exchange pulpits with the ministers of other denominations. The exquisite delicacy of this logic will be seen at a giance, it must be very picasant to feel that you are not "as this poor publican;" that you are a sort of "Lord Mayor of New Jerusalem," as Hudibras has it. It must be a dizzy height from which the members of other sects look like "Jews and Pagans," and some men might even forget the duties of Christian charity toward the less fortunate; but the good Doctor casts a pinying glance at us and maintains his sovereign coinpitying glance at us and maintains his sovereign com-

is good and noble. The cross is the only thing on earth that never casts a shadow. To be near it, then,

is to be in eternal sunshine.

The Rev. Mr. McMillan seems to be having a hard time among the Mormons. He is endeavoring to reconvert them to the old faith in Christianity and monogconvert them to the old latte in Christianity and monog-amy, but his progress is very slow. He goes into the pulpit armed, for his life has been threatened, and is ready to dispense either Bibles or bullets, according to the wishes of the congregation. He has a very small church, but a very large Sunday school. The old folks stay at home and bug their delusion, but a score or two of the children can steal away from each family with-out being missed.

out being missed.

The Free Baptists held a convention somewhere in
New England last week, and managed to crowd late a

dividual close communion hair on the denominational head stand on end. They ascerted that if a man has been redeemed and his sins forgiven he has a right to att at the Lord's table whether he has been sprinkled or immersed. There is certainly no hope if we are to be as liberal as that. What the Baptists will come to at last if they begin with that decree of charity, which embraces all men who love the Lord, we dare not venture to predict. Just think of loving a man who has ture to predict. Just think of loving a man who has been only sprinkled, while we have gone down into

exactly sixty-eight gallons of water.

Until your faith affords as strong evidence as your senses you will fall short of what is your sight. It is safer and surer to walk by faith than by sight, for sight is your sight, but faith is God's sight.

The eccentricity of the most moral word in our lanrunge is quite alarming. Hereafter, if you please, we shall let Wright write rite right, and then, perhaps, we shall be able to read our title clear.

A lazy man, either in the Church or out, gets very little sympathy. And yet laziness and luck are sometimes quaintly conjoined, for we heard the other day that the reason why a man who had tumbled from a roof into the street and had not hurt himself was that he was so lazy that he couldn't fall fast enough to injure

There is a very curious suggestion in the query of the little girl who was told that Mr. Smith, a neighbor, had got the nomination. "Got the nomination? How terrible. Mother, do people ever die of it?" For the answer we are referred to the men who have been "Ship-wrecked on the sands of time."

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE. One week hence the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States will le in quadrennial session in Baltimore. delegates, even with reduced representation this year, will number 500, and will represent a constituency of 2,500,000 church members and twice that number of nominal adherents in this country, and fraternal dele-gates from other bodies of Methodists in this and other ands. The sessions of the General Conference seldom occupy less time than one mouth, and frequently they verrun that period, leaving muca of their unfinished at the flual adjournment. The Academy of Music has been hired and prepared for the use of the conference and the people of Baltimore have generously opened their homes to entertain the delegates.
Four years ago, when the General Conference met in Brooklyn, N. Y., they adjourned to meet in St. Louis, May 1, 1876. But the depression of business and the grasshopper plague have so impovershed the few and feeble Methodists of that region that they could not entertain the Conference for a month without very greatly increasing their burdens and crippling their energies. The Methodists of Baltimore, who four years ago were anxious that the Conference should meet with hem, in this case came promptly to the rescue of their Western brethren and renewed their invitation, and one annual conference after another has accepted it, that city such as it has not witnessed for many years. As a preparation for that gathering the Bishops have recommended that next Friday be observed throughout the churches as a day of fasting and prayer for God's special blessing upon the Conference; that He wil-graciously guide and assist the delegates in all their de iberations and bring them to wise and just conclusions on all questions that may come before them. Some of these questions are of very great importance to the Church at large. They include the

the number of bishops and their support; the character, duties and tenure of their office and their proper care when old age enfeebles them and unfits them for active work; the number and method of electing the presiding elders or sub-bishops of the Church and the manner of their support; the itinerant system; the probationary system; the Sunday school department, its conduct and relation to the Church.

system; the probationary system; the Sunday school department, its conduct and relation to the Church. The ritual of Methodism, and the expensiveness of the machinery of this form of Christianity, will come up ior a hearing before this General Conference.

At the close of the last General Conference, the Methodist Episcopai Church had thirteen bishops. One, the senior Bishop, Morris, has died since, and Bishop Janes, of this city, is now his successor in years and pastoral work. He has been forty-six years in the ministry and twenty-lour in the episcopate. The last General Conference assigned the bishops to separate districts for the purpose of residence only. They make out their own plan of visitation to the annual conferences to suit themsolves, as heretofore. But the locating of them was designed to prevent the tendency, very apparent among bishops and presbyters, to settle on the Atlantic seaboard and leave the rest of the country in a measure uncared for. There has since grown up among the churches a provincia idea which would confine each bishop to his own district or province. This, however, will hardly find favor with the General Conference, as it would subvert the ltinerant system to which the bishops as well as the presbyters are required to adhere. Previous to 1872 the bishops were supported by the profits of the Book Concern in this city, but the last General Conference threw this burden over on the Church at large (about \$40,000 additional per annum), with the provise that the Book Concern should make up deficiencies. These aggregate more than half of the entire amount needed, and if the episcopacy should be increased this year, as many sections ask and expect, the withdrawal of such large sums of money from the business of the Concern will very seriously interfere with its usciul-

needed, and if the episcopacy should be increased this year, as many sections ask and expect, the withdrawal of such large sums of money from the business of the Concern will very seriously interfere with its usefulness. The Germans are clamerous for one or two bishops of their nationality and tongue, and the colored Methodists want more than two of their race. But similar demands were made upon the last General Conference and were denied, and they will be, without doubt, by this Conference also, A newspaper controversy has been waged during the past year concerning the bishops orders and their tenure of office. As deacons and elders they received each two ordinations, and the point in dispute is whether the third one is necessary to the authority or fluness of their episcopal office, seeing that they are thereto elected by the votes of the General Conference.

THE PERLATICAL PARTY
Insist that the opiscopacy is a third and higher order in the Church than the others, and therefore demands a separate form of ordination or consecration. The presbyterial or radical party insist that the election gives them sli the honor, authority and dignity that their office has or needs, and that they are simply elders like the rest of the clerical body, only that for the time being they are chosen to the superintendency of the Church. This party would rotate the office overy four years, and when a bishop, through sickness or infirmity of age or other cause, became disqualified for active service, it would send him back to the Conference from whence he was tasken, to be supported by that body insteau of by the Church at large. This matter will be thrust upon the General Conference which meets in Baltimore next week, and will need a settlement.

The presiding elder system comes in importance

that body instead of by the Church at large. This matter will be thrust upon the General Conference which meets in Baltimore next week, and will need a settlement.

The presiding elder system comes in importance exit to the opiscopacy, and will probably excite much more interest and controversy. There are 423 of those sub-bishops in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and their office takes them away from the pastoral work and makes their support a burden on all the churches, reducing by so much—as some pastors think—their salarios. The cost of the cidership is from five to eight cents per member. Two principal modifications of this system are demanded. One would enlarge the districts and reduce the number of presiding elders, thereby giving them a better support and the people greater ability to pay. The other would reduce the size and greatly increase the number of districts, so that a presiding eider could retain pastoric charge of a church and receive his support therefrom, and at the same time exercise a certain supervision over churches in his vicinity. With these a third proposition is connected—namely, to elect the presiding eiders in annual conference instead of having them appointed by the Bishop, as they are now. This proposition is based on the idea that the bishops appoint appointed by the Bishop, as they are now. This proposition is based on the idea that the bishops appoint avortices to those positions, and set men over the heart how are often the least esteemed among their brethren. And over this matter an animated discussion has taken place during the past year, one party claiming that in the early history of the Church elders were elected, and to appointed, and the other equally stremous in asserting and maintaining by historical facts and premises the contrary. The last General Conference have a subject of the contrary of the entire prosiding eldership, and has created a little jealousy in the minds of some men, who think their chances tog to Conference are reduced by the election of so many elde

faith in Christ. The Church, too, it is believed, loses much of the power and influence and help of those who finally units with it, because of this protracted proba-

in respect to the reception of members, the administration of the sacraments and other things, needs modifying, and to-morrow the Preachers' Association of this city will discuss what and wherein changes should be made. The definition of the relation of the Sunday school to the church is, perhans, the most imperative demand of the hour in other churches as well as in the Methodist. In many places the school and the church are rival institutions, and in most they are conducted independently one of the other, sometimes to the injury and scandal of both. This General Conference will be called upon to settle this question once and forever, and it will need all the wisdom possible to steer clear of the snags that he ahead. The growing expensiveness of Methodem is becoming alarming to many. It is, very much on this account, ceasing to be the Church of the people. It fails to reach the masses as it used. Collections must be taken up in all the churchos annually for general missionary Society; for the freedmen, for education, church extension, for the support of bishops and presiding eiders, for the Bible Society, for the Tract Society and the Sunday School Union, for superannuated preachers, and every fourth year for General Conference expenses. So that there is one of those collections provided for hearily every month in the year. Then there are conference claims to be met and the current expenses of the ministry from year to year and the nutrest on heavy mortgage debts on many churches. These constitute a burden under which the people are groaning. And yet the aggregate of all these do not exceed much more than \$5 for member per annum for all the Methodists in the land. But thou sands are unable to pay this much, and there must be curtailment somewhere. THE RITUAL OF THE CHURCH

SYNAGOGUE WORSHIP. LESSONS OF RELIGION THE LESSONS OF LIFE-

DISCOURSE BY REV. H. S. JACOBS. The congregation in Thirty-fourth street synagogue has very largely increased since the Rev. Mr. Ja became its minister. He is a good Sunday school worker, and takes great interest in the education of the children, and especially in opposition to the tendency toward Christineity and nothingarianism which seems to have taken hold very largely of the Jewish mind. There was a large congregation in the synagogue vesterday, but it was noticeable that a large proportion-perhaps onethird-came in just before the sermon. There ought to be no valid reasonwhy those members could not be present before and participate in the prayers and other services of the sanctuary. The habit of running out and in at certain parts of the service lessens the sense of sanc-tity and solemnity that one should feel in the house of God and disturbs those who are spiritually minded and worshipful. The basis of Mr. Jacobs' discourse was a pert of the Scripture lesson for the day Leviticus, tenth chapter, third verse:—"This is it that the Lord spake, saying, I will be sanctified in them that the Lord spake, saying, I will be sanctified in them that come nigh me, and before all the people will I be glorified." The authority of the Holy Scriptures, Mr. Jacobs remarked, is confirmed by the testimony of experience that the lessons of religion are the lessons of life. To go no further than the portion of Scripture read to-day we find a beautiful illustration in the history of our fathers during their pilgrimage in the wilderness. It is full of interest for us to-day. The tabernacle and its appurtenances had been completed and seven days of conse-cration had followed, and now Aaron is installed in all the functions of the pontifical office. The heart of the poople is lifted up with joy, and when they looked at the scene they shouted for joy. But in the midst of all their triumph a calamity takes place like the forecasting of the clouds on a summer day before the thunder cloud breaks and drenches the earth with rain. Or as in the tropics when a calm prevails and suddenly nature becomes convulsed and homesteads with their human occupants are engulfed. Even so in this case

Or as in the tropies when a calm prevails and suddenly nature becomes convulsed and hemesteads with their human occupants are engulfed. Even so in this case the terrible calamity came upon the high priest's family. Two of his sons, the Taimud says, while drunken entered the tabernacle to offer strange fire before God, and there came forth fire from the Lord and consumed them, and they died there in the very sanctuary which they had defiled. Imagine the DEET HUMILIATION of this man so lately installed as the religious and ecclesiastical head of the nation, this father whose sons had thus dared to defy God; imagine him whose garments were made for glory and beauty now trailing them as it were in the dust in grief and sorrow at the shame brought upon his office and his household. The man who loved peace and sought to bring his fellow creatures to religion, how his brow must have lett a sense of horror at the degradation that had taken the place of the inscription Holiness to the Lord. His eyes must have swelled with briny tears and his lips trembled as he exclaimed mayhap with another, "I am the man that hath seen affliction," or like Israel's great monarch when his son was slain exclaimed, "Would God I had died for thee my son, Absalom! My son, my son!" But there stands Moses calm and placid, the faithful expositor of God's word, antiful in all his house. He, as the messenger of inspiration, says:—This is what God hath spoken, "I will be sanctified in them that draw nigh unto une." We all greve for our doad. Nature speaks in her tears, and it is no worder that in the midst of our tears we can't perceive the justice of God's decrees and shit ourselves out from the world. But the text teac.es us that the lesson of religion is the lesson of life, and it bids us fit ourselves for life's duties and hone God before all the people. And these doing here we shall be qualified to approach him in the better world. This is no wild strain; it is the holy aim of house which religion and the Bible present to us that, though we

## MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.

BAPTIST.

Nine Baptist churches of Chicago last month received into their fellowship by baptism twenty-two and by let er thirty-four persons.

and Oxford streets, Philadelphia. Four pastors of that city have been laid aside by sickness—Revs. Peters, Spencer, Ferris and Pendleton.

The Baptists of Illinois will observe to-day as a day of

prayer for the prosperity of the present educationa movement. Centennial sermons are to be preached. The Lake Avenue Baptiat church, Rochester, N. Y., have called Mr. A. J. Barrett, of the Seminary senior class, and he will enter on his work soon after Com-

meetings at Rosendale, Ulster county, N. Y., which have resulted in the conversion of about forty souls, while the work gives promise of still larger results.

Eighty converts united with the Baptist church at

Frechold at its last communion this month. The church at Rondout received ninetv-eight, that at Kingston sixty-four and that at Saugerties, N. Y., eighty, as results of their revival lately.

The Rev. George H. Peeke has resigned his pastorate of the Reformed church at Owasco, N. Y.
Forty have united with the First Reformed church of

Ghent, N. Y., and still there are more to follow. A deep religious feeling exists in all the region round about. An interesting work of revival has existed for some time, and is at present progressing in the Reformed Dutch church at Oyster Bay. Many have been converted and added to the Church. Seventy have united with the Reformed Dutch church at Glen, N. Y., and twelve are waiting to be received at the

N. Y., and twelve are waiting to be received at the next communion season.

The Reformed Society at Auricaville, N. Y., whose house was recently destroyed by fire, has raised \$2,500 and intend to rebuild at once.

The Church Building Board of the Reformed Church (Dutch), whose design is to build new churches in weak and neglected partle of the West and to help feeble societies already started, wants \$14,000 to free it of debt so that it may start the year Iresh and free.

A few Sabbaths ago eighty-four converts united with the Reformed church at Ephratab, N. Y.

The Foreign Mission Board of the Reformed Dutch Church wants \$24,000 by May I to bring it out free of debt

debt

PRESENTERIAN.

A grand revival sweeps the Comberland valley, Pennsylvania. Twelve Presbyterian congregations have received 700 persons to communion, and the Methodist and Lutheran churches more than twice as many more.

Mr. T. M. Stewart, of Philadelphia, was recently dropped from the roll of the North United Presbyterian church in that city because he belonged to the Odd Fellows Order. He appeals to his Presbytery for restoration.

faith. The church is self-supporting, and last year raised 23,500 frames, and was able to engage in benevolent enterprises. This is quite encouracing.

The revival in Washington, D. U., under Rev. E. P. Hamm ond's in histrations, increases more and more. Two open air meetings have lately been held to give the masses a chance to attend, and the City Market has been used during the week past for evening services. Thousands have attended and the results are gratifying. Neighboring towns are reached, and nearly all the churches in the city have been revived.

The new Presbyterian church now in process of crection in Boston for Rev. J. B. Dunn will cost about \$50,000. It will front on three streets, will be built of brick and brown stone and have a tower 160 feet high.

MENTIODIST.

Mrs. Bishop Janes is in such a low condition that little hope of her recovery is now left. She has been entirely heipless since she was stricken down with paralysis last fall, and for rome time past has seemed to be gradually failing.

The Rev. J. O. Peck, of the Mount Vernon Methodist

o be gradually failing. The Rev. J. O. Peck, of the Mount Vernon Methodist miscopal church, Baltimore, received on Sunday last Episcopal church, Baltimore, received on Sunday last seventy-five new converts.

The Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, formerly pastor of St. Paul's and St. James' churches, of this city, has been selected as one of the preachers before Cornell University for 1870.

Bishop Keener, of the Church South, has just returned from the missions of his church in Mexico.

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The Rev. Pr. Cox, of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopalchurch, South, has been appointed by the Baltimore
pastors of his denomination to invite the bishops of
the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to hold their
next annual meeting in that city.

Twenty Protestant converts have been recently added
to the Mothodist Episcopal Church in Rome and twentyfour to that in Naples, Italy.

Bishop Andrews and Dr. Ives dedicated a new church
at Addison, N. Y., on Friday last.

Rev. Dr. Wentworth, of Evanston, ill., with his wife,
will sail May I for Europe on a summer trip, at the
expense of a former parishioner and triend in Buffalo,
N. Y.

Cal., has come to White Plains, N. Y., to reside and Cal., has come to White Plains, N. Y. to reside and Cal., has come to White Plains, N. Y., to reside and Cal., has come to White Plains, N. Y., to reside and Cal., has come to White Plains, N. Y., to reside and cal.

The Rev. George S. Teller, late of San Francisco, Cal., has come to White Plains, N. Y., to reside and take pastoral charge.
The Rev. Mr. Joyce, of Pennsylvania, has been elected rector of St. John's church, Georgetown, D. C., which position Dr. Orrick declined.
Bishop Littlejohn, of Brooklyn, is to sail from Europe on the 4-th of May, and preparations are to be made to receive him here about the 15th.
Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, has returned from Bermuda, West Indies, where he went in Magch to recruit his health, which has been for some time very poorly.

cruit his health, which has been for some time very poorly.

The Appeal, organ of the Reformed Episcopalians, illustrates the spread of Romanism in the Protestant Episcopal Church by the simile of a prairie fire. To prevent the fire spreading the grass must be cut in lis path; to prevent Romanism spreading in the churches a similar process must be performed.

The Church Missionary Society has resolved to carry the Gospel to the powerful Mohammedanized tribes who live back of Sierra Leone and on the upper banks of the Niger. For this purpose the translation of the Scriptures into the Foulah, Mandingo and Hausa languages is to be furthered as rapidly as possible in connection with the British Bible Society.

The Rev. C. J. Hendley has accepted the rectorship of St. John's parish, Baltimore and Hartford courties, Märyland.

ROMAN CATROLIC.

The Rev. U. J. Hendley has accepted the rectorship of St. John's parish, Baltimore and Hartford courties, Märyland.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Rev. Edward McCarthy has been appointed pastor of St. Augustine's church, Brooklyn, to succeed the late Father Rhatigan. Father McCarthy was curate of St. Peter's church. He has as assistant with him in his new parish Rev. D. D. Sheeny.

The Dominicans, who have been recently at St. Paul's, Brooklyn, will now divide into two bands. The first of these will give a two weeks' mission at the church in Somervile, Mass., of which Father McGrath is pastor. This band will consist of Rev. Fathers Byrne, Hoban, Cellins and Powers. The second band, consisting of Rev. Fathers Daly and McKenna with others, will give a two weeks' mission at St. Anne's, Brooklyn, Rev. Father McMeel, pastor.

A mission will be commenced to-day in St. Augustine's, Newark, Rev. C. A. Vogl, pastor.

The Rev. Father Egan, of Tarrytown, is now permitted to celebrate mass in the Westchester County Poor House. This is a very recent concession of the Superintendents of the Poor.

The new Church of St. Vincent, Chicago, which has been in process of erection since last fall, under the supervision of Rev. E. M. Smith, C. M., will be dedicated on sunday next. by Bishop Foley. Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, will preach on the occasion, and Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, will lecture in the church the same evening. A large number of eniment ecclestastics is expected. This church is the first foundation in Chicago by the Fathers of the Congregation of the Mission. The establishment of a college and parochial schools is in early contemplation. Father Smith has left in Brooklyn noble monuments of his zeal for religion and the cause of education, and he will do no less in Chicago.

The Church of the Sacrod Heart, on Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, is progressing rapidly toward completion.

Rev. Thomas F. Delany, of the Order of Fathers of Mercy, Brooklyn, is suffering from a severe bronchia

tion.

Rev. Thomas F. Delany, of the Order of Fathers of Mercy, Brooklyn, is suffering from a severe bronchial affection, and, acting upon the advice of his physician, he sailed for Florida on Thursday last.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S WILL

WHY IT IS NOT ADMITTED TO PROBATE-JOHN TOUNG SCAMMON, OF CHICAGO, A WITNESS,

Notwithstanding the renowned actress, Miss Char-lotte Cushman, has been dead for some time, her will

NEWPORT, R. I., April 19, 1876.

has never been probated. Her counsel presented it at the Court of Probate for admission March 10, and it has been presented several times since, but the Judge torney of the deceased states that he rep man Crow, Edwin C. Cushman, nephew and adopted son of Miss Cushman, and William H. Hargadine, all of St. Louis, trustees of the last will and testament of the deceased, which was executed in Chicago January 11, 1873, in the presence of four witnesses. The handwriting of two of the witnesses to the instrument has been proved. The third witness, Willis W. Felt, is dead, and the fourth, J. Young Scammon, cannot be found. The latter is believed to be in Chicago, aithough Edwin C. Cushman, mentioned above, alleges that he is in an Crow, Edwin C. Cushman, ne C. Cushman, mentioned above, alleges that he is in Washington, D. C. Everything has been done to ferret out the whereabouts of this important witness, and it is one of the most singular incidents on record that he has not written to the heirs, informing them of that he has not written to the heirs, informing them of his residence. The attorney informed the Judge yesterday that he considered the delay unnecessary, as no one had appeared to oppose the admittance of the will to probate, in view of the fact that the codicil had been proved and that everything had been done to find the missing witness. He continued:—A will to be admitted must be made to appear by proof to have been signed, scaled and declared the will of the testator in the presence of a certain number of witnesses as the presence of a certain number of witnesses as witnesses must be first called, and if they cannot be found and are beyond the power of the Court or party to produce, from death, insanity, or other cause, sec

witnesses must be first called; and if they cannot be found and are beyond the power of the Court or party to produce, from death, insanity, or other cause, secondary evidence must be given and that secondary evidence must be considered as proof positive of the witnesses' handwriting. He contended that the proof of the handwriting of two of the witnesses in the case in question was sufficient, especially when the codicil had been proved. However, it was a question for the discretion of the Court, and that, he strongly urged, should be exercised to decree that the will was legally proven and should be admitted to probate without any further delay. He argued that when there was no opposition to a will which bore upon its face due regularity the winesses ought not to be required to attend the probate court before any objection was made, even if the witnesses were near at hand.

Judge Sterne, of the Probate Court, was called upon last evening by a Heratic correspondent in order to see what that gentleman had to say in reference to the matter. He stated that the proof of the will, as for any presented, was not satisfactory to him. Only one witness had been found to the codicil and two witnesses to prove the signatures of the subscribing witnesses to prove the signatures of the subscribing witnesses to the will. He had no proof of the two remaining signatures. He would be willing to prove and admit the will if he had but one of the persons who aigned it to swear to the same. The others, he could legally claim, were out of his jurisdiction. This was the practice in this court and he thought elsewhere, and he should addrer to his original decision, not to prove it until he could have proof of the handwriting of the dead witness and of the witness whose residence was at present unknown, and so he continued the case for two weeks longer in order that the persons interested might have sample time to find the desired witness. The family, he stated, were periocily willing to let the law take its course.

# POLITICS IN THE

Sentiment of Democratic Leaders In All the Late Confederate States.

Let the North Give Us a Good Conservative Candidate and He Shall Have All the Southern Vote Except North and South Carolina.

Southern Republicans a Unit for Conkling.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1876.

I have made a careful and complete reconnoissance of the political outlook in the South in regard to th Presidential contest. The democratic, or, as they call themselves in the South, the conservative members from the late Confederate States, comprise among them many men of parts and experience in affairs, though all of them, except Lamar, of Mississippi; Regan, of Texas; Ben Hill of Georgia, and perhaps a few lack ante-bellum political experience. They, however, have had the training in the command of men that low, to command and to obey. They know each other, having generally served together in the Southern army and Legislatures, and they are cool, discreet, self-con-troiled and rapidly falling into the line and habits of party discipline and parliamentary tactics. Yo have observed that notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to entrap them into indiscreet discussion few have been successful, tave the outbreaks of Ben Hill and Ran Tucker, which were at once suppressed and which will never be repeated. They are resolved to show by word and deed that they intend to maintain the Union, the constitution and the laws and the administration of the government honestly and fairly to all sections and all citizens. It is this determination and spirit that is now controlling them in reference to the

PRESIDENTIAL RECTION. Correctly stated, they advocate no candidate and they object to none. This judicious and wise temper and this perfect control of themselves may be observed all over the South. They are in dead carnest, and mean, if it is possible, to aid the Northern democracy to get possession of the government in March next. power is pretty well organized and compacted for that purpose. No radical party of capability or force exists candidate of fair record, a good Union man, but one who has never been extreme in his opinions against the South, all the Southern States can and

WILL BE CARRIED except North and South Carolina. In Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama and Texas there is really no republican party worthy of the name of a party. It is routed and disorganized, and cannot be brought into a canvass. In Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida there is a remnant resuling on the old carpet bag basis of public plunder, but that will be permanently scattered in November. South Carolina is hopelossly controlled by the thieves and plunderers who have ruled her so long. North Carolina, however,

Both parties claim her, but neither can foretell what her vote will be. Colonel Thomas B. Keough, Chair-man of the Republican State Committee, is consident of carrying the State by 7,000 or 8,000 majority for the republican nominee. The republican party there is man of the Republican State Committee, is connected of carrying the State by 7,000 or 8,000 majority for the republican nominee. The republican party there is differently constituted from any other Southern State. Holden, an old democratic leader himself, carried many democrats off with him, and besides captured many who had been good Contederate soldiers. The issues have never been possible there that have brought the other States under the control of the democracy. One side could not claim to have been especially true to the Union, because there were Union men in both parties. Nor could either profess to represent the Contederate element, because good soldiers were found in each organization. From the ranks of the democracy and the Confederates the republicans have had many good, able and leading men. Judges Settle and Dick, of the State Supreme Court; General Rufus Barringer and Colonel Rodman, also a Supreme Court Judge, are men all of whom had distinguished themselves as party leaders or as capable and gallant soldiers. Therefore it is that the republican party of North Carolina contains more ability, more character and more sagnetity than probably can be found in its ranks in all the other Southern States together. Hence, and for these reasons, I consider her vote is exceedingly doubtful.

doubtful.

The feeling among the conservative leaders of the South is that they deare their Northern allies to make the candidate and the platform. They only ask a can didate whose character shall be above suspicion and a declaration of principles that will insure honest government. The Richmond WAig puts the matter squarely as follows:—

As we have said, we dosire success as the reward of the contest we are to engage in this summer and autumn, and to insure it we are prepared to sacrifice all personal prefer-ence for individuals. The vote of the South, South Carolina alone exceuted, we rely upon as certain for the democratic to insure it we are prepared to sacrifice all personal preference for individuals. The vote of the South, South Carolina alone excepted, we rely upon as certain for the democratic tecket, we care not who may be the candidates presented by the republicans or the democratic previded, only, the St. Louis nominees are statesmen whose idelity to their principles are above suspicion, we doubt whether there would be an appreciable difference in the vote of any State south of Mason and Dixon's line because of the nomination of any particularly controlled in the state of the nomination of any particularly controlled in the state of the nomination of any particular controlled in the controlled in the state of the nomination of the controlled in the state of the nomination of the nominati

ocrats say that all these States may be carried. How to carry them and hold on to the East is the question.

JUDGE DAVIS.

Many leading democratic members of Congress say that the drift of opinion is toward David Davis; not that he is proferred, for he is not. He has been a republican. He has nover nees a democrat, and there are no ties of sympathy betwees him and the ex-Confederates. But his opinion in the Milligan case, decided in 1866, is considered as showing sufficient respect for constitutional law and sufficient courage to enforce it to entitle him to the support of the South, while his decision in the legal tender cases, it is supposed, would reconcile to him the soft money sentiment of the West. The fact that he is a man of large property, it is believed, would give him the support of that powerful body in the Middle States whose support is necessary to secure New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. His candidacy, however, it hardly as seriously considered as that of any of the others, though there is a decided current settling is that direction.

WAITING FOR DEVELOPMENTS.

So much depends on the Cincinnati Convention that there will be no definite policy agreed upon until after it meets. There is a general feeting that Conkling will most likely receive the votes of all the Southern republican delegates, even sinong republicans themselves. As for Bristow, as far as the Southern wing of his party is concerned, he will get no support south of the Potomac. Blance has been making prodigious efforts te got delegates, but people laminar with the views and modes of republican partisans in the South laugh and say it is not the candidate who gets the first pledge from the delegates who will get their votes, but he who sees thom last. There is now an abiding confidence that Conkling has got the

FEDERAL PATRONAGE AT HIS BACK, that he can give offices and take them away, and that, with a heavy backing of money from the wealtny republicans of New York and Pennsylvania, the sinew of war will be supplied at Cincinnati

The redemption of fractional currency, in accordance with the notice given by the Secretary of the Treasury, continued yesterday from cloven o'clock in the morning till after three in the afternoon. Lines of men and boys extended from the counter to the hall below. There were not less than 150 in line at a time, all waiting for the procious metal. The most of the applicants for the nilver currency, however, outside of the measurement boys, were termans—lager beer saloon keepers, barbers and shoemskers. It was estimated that assume \$15,000 was paid out yesterday.